

EXCHANGE:
Closing Quotations—
T.T. London 2s. 4½d.
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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)
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WEATHER FORECAST:
OVERCAST.
Barometer 29.69.

March 1, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 50 2 a.m. 51
Humidity 85 83

March 1, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 50 2 p.m. 57
Humidity 59 41

7599 日八初月

THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1917.

四拜禮 號一月三英海 336 PER ANNUM.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

Ment Hooped for Valuable War Services.

London, February 26.

The Gazette mentions the valuable services, in connection with the war, of the following Hongkong Volunteers:—

Lieut.-Colonel A. Chapman. Armistice-Sergeant G. W. Avenell.
Major G. H. Wakeman. Sergeant-Major F. L. Cooke.
Sergeant-Major G. B. Black. Sergeant-Major (Lieut.) W. Higby.
Captain E. J. Barrett. Sergeant-Major G. W. Kynoch.
Captain G. K. Hall-Bratton. Quarter-Master-Sergeant E. W. Dawson.
Captain G. P. Lammer. Sergeant H. F. Haines.
Captain W. Russell. Sergeant W. J. Hill.
Lieut. E. Hall.

The names are also mentioned of Captain L. E. Canning, of the Shanghai Volunteers, and Major W. S. Nathan.

[The above list is given as received by cable. The only doubtful name is that of Captain E. J. Barrett, who is possibly Captain Barrett of Shanghai, who is now at the Front.]

GERMAN CHANCELLOR'S BOMBAST.

Accuses President Wilson of Unprecedented Conduct.

London, February 27.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, speaking in the Reichstag, the Chancellor said he had not been tempted to follow the example of hostile leaders and to make promises and detailed conditions regarding peace which were unproductive and precarious. "The German aim," he added, "is to terminate the war by a lasting peace, which grants as reparation for all wrongs suffered, and guarantees existence in the future to a strong Germany." He characterized the Allies' reply to the peace proposals as a document of barbarian hatred; a jeer which was more rude and more presumptuous than any sensible person could have imagined.

The Chancellor, continuing, asserted that Germany had tried as much as possible to alleviate neutral shipping difficulties owing to the establishment of the barred zones, and was attempting to supply neutrals with coal and iron. All these difficulties were caused by England's tyranny on the seas. He said: "We will and shall break this enslavement of all non-English trade," and declared that the decision in regard to the barred zone is irrevocable. "We are fighting for the freedom of the oceans which will also be most advantageous to neutrals."

The Chancellor accused President Wilson of brazenly breaking off relations with Germany, and said Mr. Gerard only communicated the decision to the Foreign Secretary verbally and then asked for passports. He (the Chancellor) declared that the procedure adopted was without precedent, and he was forced, in the absence of official documents, to rely on Reuter's version of President Wilson's message to Congress on February 3. He had registered a protest against the President's arguments.

THE DUTCH SINKINGS.

Officers' Story of the Submarine.

London, February 26.

Officers of the torpedoed Dutch steamer Eemland, interviewed in London, state that simultaneously with the submarine's order for the vessel to stop a torpedo was fired, just missing the Eemland's stern. The captain, replying in the darkness to the peremptory command to quit the ship, said: "We are for the Dutch Government." The only answer was "five minutes." The submarine was exceptionally large and had two guns mounted on her. "We had to leave everything behind, even the ship's papers. We drifted in boats for twelve hours, thinly clad, and were then picked up by a British vessel at six in the morning. The submarine commander made the officers of another Dutch boat take the bombs to destroy the Eemland, but first of all they pillaged for wine and food."

The newspapers express horror at the outrage and sympathy with the Dutch nation, but emphasize that the Dutch victims placed their reliance on German promises and disregarded the protection of the British Admiralty. They are of opinion that Germany is exploiting Holland because of her anxiety to keep out of the war, and are turning the screw to see how much their victim will stand. They are possibly seeking to make an excuse for a piratical food raid on Holland.

The newspapers point out that neutrals, Scandinavia included, must now see the mistake of not finding a basis for a common defence against the brigand Empire. They also speculate on the attitude of the United States, but do not expect any action therefrom.

THE ADVANCE IN FRANCE.

British Still Pushing Forward.

London, February 27.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communique, says:—
We further progressed and captured Le Barque.
We occupied Ligny and established ourselves in the western and northern defences of Pateux on Mont.
We conducted a raid to the south-west of Lens and also to the east of Arras. On a half mile front we entered three lines of trenches and considerably damaged the defences.

THE BRITISH SUCCESSES.

Congratulations from President Poincare.

London, February 28.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that President Poincare has sent a telegraphic message to King George congratulating him on the splendid British successes in France and at Kut el Amara.

THE RE-OPENING OF THE DUMA.

London, February 28.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, the Duma has re-assembled. There were a few protest demonstrations, which were dispersed.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE LACONIA OUTRAGE.

Two American Ladies Die of Exposure.

London, February 28.

The two American ladies, victims of the Laconia, were among seven who died of exposure out of the twenty-one occupants of a water-logged boat.

A priest on board stated that the boat hit the Laconia's stern when being lowered. Planks burst asunder and the boat drifted without oars or rudder, with water up to the gunwale, from ten at night to three in the following afternoon. Everybody crowded into the bows and stern. Waves washed some overboard, while others, including an American negro, died, and were thrown into the sea, as the weight of their bodies would have endangered the water-logged boat.

While the priest was giving this interview, a lady by his side was sobbing bitterly. She is an actress coming to England to be married, and she saw her fiancée die in the boat.

"An Overt Act."

London, February 28.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Washington, official despatches confirm the deaths of Americans on the Laconia, thus establishing an overt act. It is regarded as another Lusitania case. President Wilson and the State Department officials consider that no steps should be taken until Congress acts.

President Wilson's request for authority to arm merchantmen, and the sinking of the Laconia, will hasten the action of Congress. Committees of both Houses have been busy re-drafting the Bill, but it is now expected that they will acquiesce in the Government's wish that the Bill be passed practically without change.

More Details of the Sinking.

London, February 28.

One hundred and sixty-five of the crew of the Laconia have crossed from Dublin to Liverpool. The majority of them had previously been torpedoed on the Franconia.

Further stories by the survivors confirm the statement that the vessel was twice torpedoed. She was first hit in the stern. The captain ordered that all lights should be turned on to facilitate the escape of the passengers and crew. The vessel listed and then righted, afterwards sinking slowly. The submarine re-appeared and fired a torpedo at the engine room though the boats were close by and were quite visible. In a blaze of electricity the Laconia sank immediately. The captain and several officers had to take to the water and swim.

Subsequently the submarine bobbed up astern of a boat crowded with women and children and demanded the captain. They received an evasive answer and finally vanished.

The steward kept the occupants of one boat alive with imitations of Harry Lauder and other comedians, forcing them all to take up the chorus till they were picked up.

A SKIPPER COMPLIMENTED.

London, February 28.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Bordeaux the reception of the Orleans was most enthusiastic. The Prefect, heading other notable persons, boarded the vessel and, addressing the captain said: "Your courageous action is tantamount to a defeat of the modern barbarians." A procession was formed and escorted the captain and crew to luncheon at the Town Hall, crowds cheering and throwing flowers.

[The first part of this message is not to hand.—E.L.H.K.T.]

MORE SINKINGS.

London, February 28.

Additional week-end sinkings of the following steamers are announced:—Bonaventure, Leer, Elson, Grenadier, Longhair, Trojan Prince (British). The captain and six of the crew of the Grenadier were killed. The total tonnage amounts to about 14,000.

DEARER NEWSPAPERS.

London, February 28.

The Daily Mail has announced that it will increase its price to a penny, and an announcement in the Observer states that the price of that paper henceforth will be twopenny.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on an Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE COMMAND OF THE FLEET.

London, February 27.

Photographs published show that Rear Admiral Sir Charles Madden is Second in Command of the Grand Fleet and that Rear Admiral Sir William Pakenham commands the battle cruiser fleet.

U.S. AN ARMED NEUTRALITY.

London, February 27.

President Wilson's speech foreshadowed that his action will probably be a declaration of armed neutrality. The Bill introduced on February 27 as being introduced into the House of Representatives, provides for a special bond issue of one hundred million dollars.

THE LACONIA VICTIMS.

London, February 27.

It transpires that eight out of the nine missing from the Laconia died in a boat, from exposure. There were six Americans among the passengers and fifteen in the crew of the Laconia, who were all saved except two ladies, who were buried at sea.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

FOR AGRICULTURAL WORK.

London, February 27.

In the House of Commons, Sir R. Wintley announced that the War Office proposed to supply 30,000 soldiers for agricultural work, whereas 15,000 would be temporarily released from the Home Defence army for Spring cultivation, while others would work under military control.

A SLUR WIPED OUT.

London, February 27.

In the House of Lords, Lord Curzon read a telegram from General Maude stating that on the morning of Feb. 25 the cavalry and infantry moved westward in pursuit of the retreating enemy. Strong Turkish rearguards, supported by artillery occupied a trench position fifteen miles west north-west of Kut, evidently covering the withdrawal from Baghdad. After an intense bombardment our infantry assaulted the enemy's position and obtained a footing therein while our cavalry operated round the Turkish northern flank. At least sixty prisoners, with numerous flocks, equipment and stores, were captured.

Our aeroplanes bombed a steamer towing a Turkish pontoon bridge up the stream with the result that the tow slipped and the pontoon floated down stream beyond Kut. Lord Curzon added that it was evident that the scene of operations had shifted considerably up stream beyond Kut and that the success announced yesterday had been followed up. It was believed that several thousand prisoners had been taken. It was clear that the slur on our arms, if that phrase was applicable, caused by the events of last year, was now entirely wiped out. (cheers.)

HUNCHBACK'S LIFE ON OCEAN LINER.

How Kehrhan was Detected on the High Seas.

Wearing a dark blue suit and a seaman's jersey, Ferdinand Louis Kehrhan, the hunchback who escaped from Islington Internment Camp on November 18, appeared before the Liverpool stipendiary recently and told the story of his flight to New York and his return under arrest.

There were two charges against Kehrhan. The first was that of embarking as a passenger on board a Liverpool liner without permission of the alien authorities on December 8, and the second of embarking on the liner without having a photographic passport. He pleaded not guilty, and smiled genially while the case against him was being related to the Court. Some of the details have already appeared in our columns.

It was now stated that the porter on the liner spoke to Kehrhan about his position on board, and that prisoner gave various explanations, which turned out to be untrue. At New York the matter was mentioned to the British Consul-General at New York, and after some inquiry Kehrhan was brought back to England.

Evidence was given by the shipping master for the company that a man, who gave the name of William Farrell, a British subject, signed on as a trimmer.

The pursuer, Robert Edwards, said that on December 11, two days out from Liverpool, he had his attention drawn to prisoner, and recognised him from pictures as the man who escaped from the internment camp. Witness let him go on working until a day before the vessel reached New York. When asked to write his name, prisoner signed William Farrell (not Farrell), which did not agree with the signatures in two discharge books that were in prisoner's possession. Witness told him he would be looked up, because witness had heard he was going to desert the ship in New York. Later prisoner signed the passenger's declaration in the name of Albert Edwards. On the day before the vessel arrived in Liverpool Kehrhan admitted he was the escaped prisoner, and gave his name as Ferdinand Louis Kehrhan.

Prisoner then went into the witness box, and made a long statement on oath, covering the chief events of his career. He had prepared the statement, and read it in polished and cultured style. In this he said he was born at Tranmere, Birkenhead, in 1883. His father was a German who had lived in this country for over 40 years, and his mother was of pure English stock, a Yorkshire woman.

After giving an account of his work as a lecturer in London for the British Socialist party, Kehrhan said that during the time he was in the internment camp he had never been told the reason for his internment, or charged with any offence, or brought before a Court of Law. He had implored and demanded to be charged and given a public trial, as his only means of bringing before the public the injustice that had been done to him and what he was suffering, but all his pleadings were refused.

He got an interview with the Home Secretary, Mr. Herbert Samuel, and implored him to bring him to trial, but Mr. Samuel refused to charge him or state the reason for his internment. Even such men as the Irish rebels had recently been released and sent back to their own country. They were men who had taken up arms against their country. He had not taken up arms against his country. He had not been caught with arms in his hands, but those men were released, while he was in an internment camp suffering all the time.

As he could not get justice he decided to escape, and did so with two other Englishmen who were interned in the camp. Kehrhan then related how he got on the ship at Liverpool, and contended that he had never illegally left this country.

He had already received terrible punishment by working in the stockhold, where he spent the most miserable Christmas and New Year of his existence. He had been forced to do the same amount of work as a physically able man and thanked his stars he was alive to tell the tale.

Prisoner added that he had had experience of Prussian militarism, having to fly from Germany for lese-majesty. If ever there was a man who hated Prussian militarism he was that man. He asked to be sent back to the internment camp instead of prison.

The stipendiary sentenced prisoner to three months in the second division on each of the two charges.

STATE RELIGION QUESTION.

Chang Fun's Argument.

General Chang Fun, Inspector Commissioner of the Yangtze Valley, with his headquarters at Hanchow, has sent another telegram to the Central Government reiterating his demand that a place should be found for Confucianism in the Constitution which is now being drafted. The telegram is couched in strong terms, and indicates that General Chang Fun has been somewhat provoked over the possibility of the rejection of Confucianism as the State Religion.

The Inspector Commissioner of the Yangtze Valley, it may be recalled, also advocated the revival of the religion of Chang Tien Hou (Heavenly Teacher Chang) of the Dragon and Tiger Hill of Kiangsi, which represents one branch of Taoism in China.

The following is the telegram General Chang Fun dispatched to the Central Government imploring the high authorities in Peking to intervene in the Constitution making on behalf of Confucianism.

"Patriots of the country have long pointed out the necessity of inserting Confucianism in the Constitution as the State Religion. In our telegram sent repeatedly to the Central Government setting forth the public opinion of the people, we explained the great moral principles taught by the Sage, and their influence in society. We were confident that the Members of Parliament, whose duty it is to represent the public opinion of the country, would certainly accept our advice."

"However, we were surprised at learning that on account of opposition raised by a few members the proposal of a State Religion was rejected at the Constitution Conference. We, Chang Fun and others, have failed to see any reason why they should object to the insertion of several lines of characters in the Constitution in order to satisfy the will and opinion of the majority of the people of the country."

"Although society has deteriorated and the heart of men has become exceedingly wicked the Great Religion of the Sage still exercises a strong influence in our country, as it has been the only moral power for thousands of years. Should we now forsake this religion, the foundation of the nation will be undermined. As the Constitution is to be enforced permanently, the will of the people should be respected, and their opinions adopted. As soon as the Confucian Religion is rejected the great principles of propriety, righteousness, integrity and modesty will disappear. How can we promulgate a Constitution that will endanger the very foundation of the nation and suppress the proper will of the people? The present carelessness on the part of Parliament will work a world of mischief in future. Therefore it is imperative that the Government should offer the necessary assistance in order to make the Constitution practical."

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.

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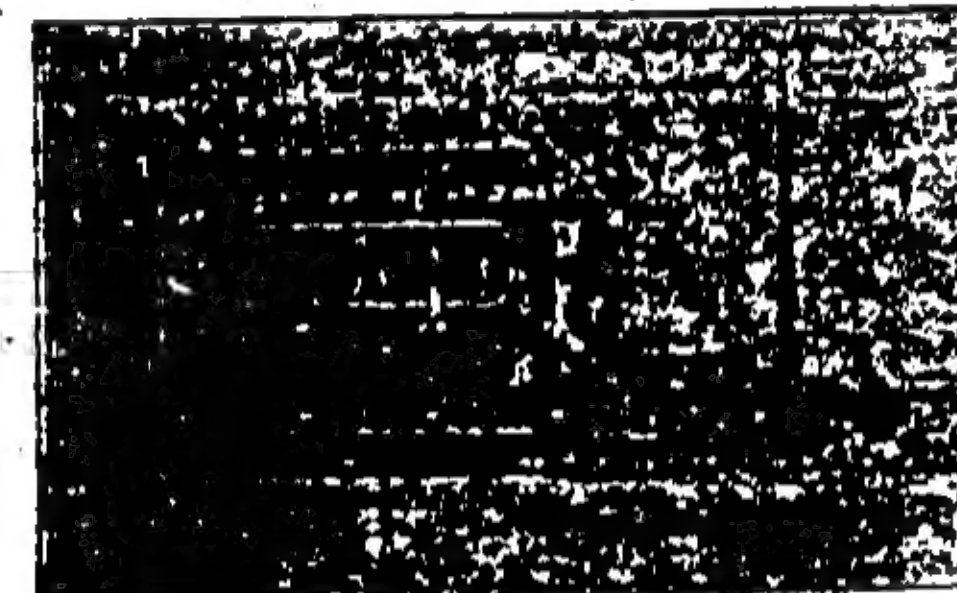
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GENERAL NEWS.

Australian Forestry Commission.
The Sydney Government Gazette, has announced approval of the appointment of Mr. Holman (Premier) and Mr. Ashford (Minister for Lands) as honorary assistant Commissioners of Forestry. Mr. R. Dalrymple Hay is Chief Commissioner. The appointments of Messrs. Holman and Ashford are only temporary.

New Chinese Consul for Philippines.

It is reported that the Chinese Government intends to transfer the present Consul-General in the Philippine Islands to another post, and to appoint Mr. Kwei Chih, the Consul in New Zealand, as his successor. Mr. Kwei Chih returned to Peking recently. Formerly he was professor in the Peiyang University of Tientsin.

American Shell Contract for British Firm.

The awarding of a U.S. Navy Department contract to Hatfields of Sheffield, a British corporation, whose bid for armour-piercing shells beat all the American bids, both for price and time of delivery, has aroused opposition in Congress against allowing Government contract for supplies to be awarded to any foreign firm. A resolution, designed to make such foreign contracts illegal, has been introduced into the House.

Chinese Premium Bonds.

The Sin Hua Savings Bank has submitted a memorial to the Ministry of Finance requesting that a sum of \$400,000 be issued to meet the expenses of the third drawing of the Premium Bonds which were sold three years ago. In reply a Rescript has been issued by the Ministry sanctioning the expenditure, and the said Bank has been instructed to apply to the Ministry on April 1 for the amount. -Peking Daily News.

Control of Chinese Armaments.

Some of the Chinese armaments have hitherto been under the control of the provincial authorities, while others have been directly controlled by the Ministry of War in Peking. This division of control leads to much irregularity in administration in the methods of manufacture and in the products turned out. The Ministry of War therefore now proposes to place all the armaments of this country under the control of the Ministry so as to introduce uniformity in the matter of military supplies. A memorandum on this subject has been submitted by the Ministry of War to the Cabinet Office. -Peking Daily News.

Canadian Artist's Death.

Mr. Philip Boileau, the New York artist noted for his delineations of types of American girls, died on January 18 of pneumonia at his residence. He had been ill only since his return from his country home on Long Island five days previously. The artist was nursed constantly by his wife, who was his model for several drawings. It had been Mr. Boileau's habit for several years to take barefoot walks in the early morning on the lawn of his Long Island estate. This is believed to have resulted in a severe cold, which preceded the attack of pneumonia. Mr. Boileau was 53 years old. He was the son of a French baron and was born at Quebec.

Macao Demarcation.

The Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs has just dispatched an important document to the Kwangtung authorities informing them that a Demarcation Committee will be organised in Peking in March next for the purpose of settling all outstanding demarcation questions, between China and France, Great Britain and Portugal. The question of Macao demarcation will then be taken up, so the Kwangtung Governor is requested to send a complete set of filed documents on the question to this Ministry. The Governor is also requested to appoint an official hitherto in charge of the matter or delegate to Peking to participate in the discussion of this question.

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GENERAL NEWS.

The Lyons Fair.
The Committee of the Lyons Fair has found it necessary, owing to unforeseen difficulties caused by the present excessive cold weather in France, to postpone the opening of the Fair to the 18th of March next. It was originally intended, it will be remembered, to open the Fair on March 1. It is very gratifying to learn that the Fair this year is on a much more extended scale than last year's, surpassing in size and importance the somewhat similar Fair at Leipzig.

Sugar Refinery in Chosen.
As already reported, a project has recently been conceived by some representative businessmen in Tokyo and Chosen to establish a sugar refinery at Pyongyang. A Tokyo telegram now reports that the promoters of the undertaking met for a conference recently, and elected Mr. R. Fujisawa as Chairman of the Organization Committee. Decision was then reached that 35,000 shares out of the total 100,000 shares would be taken up by the promoters.

German Prisoners in Osaka.
With regard to the proposed removal of the German prisoners of war interned in Osaka to Nishima, Hiroshima prefecture, it is reported that the military authorities have decided to carry out the removal on the 18th instant. All the German prisoners in Osaka, numbering 544, will be entrained at Umeda station on the morning of the day in question, arriving at Ujina the following morning. All the personal effects of the prisoners will be carried to the new camp at Nishima.

Effect of Tobacco and Cinemas On Eyes.

At the annual meeting of Dumbarton Eye Dispensary, Dr. N. Gordon Cluckie read his annual report, which showed the total number of eye cases treated by him during the year was 923, an increase of 75 over the previous year. In his experience, he said one of the most unexpected and common causes of disease was the improper use of tobacco. The picture house was also a source of eye trouble, and many, especially the young, suffered from headache and aching eyes as a result of exposure to cinematograph films.

Ex-Pugilist's House Burgled.
A New York message of January 14 states that thieves have broken into the home of James J. Corbett, former heavy-weight pugilistic champion, at Bayside, Long Island. The fact that the intruders had been sleeping in Corbett's beds, drinking his wines, eating his food and helping themselves to his silverware was discovered. Corbett was in the West on a vaudeville trip. His wife had been staying at a New York hotel while he was away, and the home had been unoccupied since his departure, ten weeks previously. The value of the loot exceeded \$5,000.

"O" and Sunday.
Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch, speaking at the Church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Trafalgar Square, recently said that he had been handed a parcel of leaflets indicating the sins of which his bishop desired him to repent. Neglect of Sunday observance was one. "I do not play golf on Sunday," he said, "and I detect the week end habit, but I cannot see how Sabbath-breaking can be considered in any degree to have brought about this war. My bishop has no temptation to play golf on the Sabbath as he is far too busy on that day."

Fish Breeding in Australia.
The Commonwealth Chief Secretary has received a report from one of his officers that for the first time in the history of the State, eggs of the Murray cod have been artificially stripped from the fish, fertilized, hatched, and the fry reared until fit for liberation. Eggs of the golden perch were similarly treated, and the fry hatched. The attainment of this result will render practicable, at comparatively small cost, the stocking of all suitable dams, weirs, and reservoirs, and the re-stocking of depleted rivers, with fresh water food fish, of particular economic value as any in the world.

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J. M. BECK,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, February 22, 1917.

Great Northern Telegraph
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Juihsiu, Chiuchunping, from
Shanghai.
Yoshidabenihiro Mitau Bussen,
from Shanghai.
Ahkung Sinkiang Menli Hotel,
from Shanghai.

A. B. SORESENSEN,
Act. Superintendent.
Hongkong, February 23, 1917.

Prevalence of Small-Pox in Japan.

Since the beginning of the year small-pox has been prevalent in different parts of the land. According to reports received by the Home Department there have been 345 cases altogether:—Tokyo, one case; Osaka 207, Kanagawa Prefecture one, Hiogo 46, Toyama one, Kagawa 4, Ehime 6, Fukuoka one, Miyazaki 73 and Kochi three.

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WANTED.—William's Chinese-English Dictionary, second hand. Apply "K" care of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

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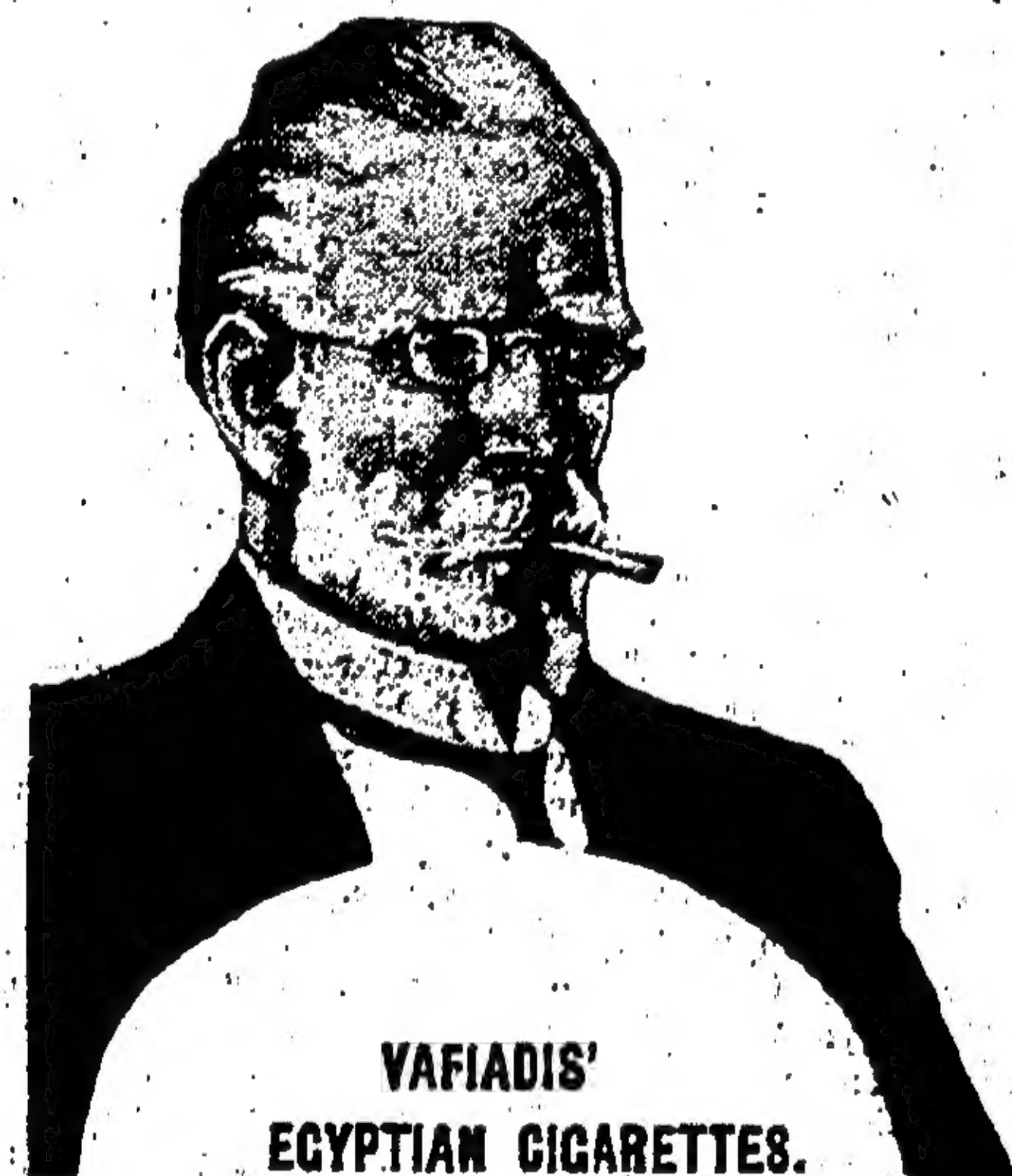
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Whilst we cannot teach patriotism to our merchants abroad in words, we can in deeds, and if the Chancellor of the Exchequer is hard up, a scheme might commend itself to him, of taxing British merchants abroad to the full of the British income tax if they deal in foreign manufactured articles that might equally well be bought from England, or

Patriotism and education alone will bring our people to that plane of life and thought which they should occupy amongst the nations. Self-sacrifice should not be reserved for periods of military strife alone, and a greater measure of equality should exist between the government and the people. To-day an engine-driver who neglects warning signals, and, as a result, sacrifices a few lives, is guilty of manslaughter and is condemned to prison; but a high Government official who consistently neglects danger signals for years and causes the country untold agony and suffering, receives the Garter and great honours. Remove the difference of omnipotence, make the officials equal with the people—actually their servants, in fact as in name—and the people will feel that they have as great a stake in the country and as much interest in its welfare as the Government. To-day if the Welsh coal miners strike, the press and public raise their voices as one in condemnation; but what has the Government or the people ever done to protect these men's market or to raise the plane of their living? If we protected their foreign markets in times of peace, educated their children in patriotism and economy, shows the workers the necessity for working together as one people instead of a loosely-connected set of classes, we might to-day hope that these men would realise the necessity of self-sacrifice. But we have never raised a hand or voice to aid them; and we have permitted many anomalies in our shipping laws which have forced upon the

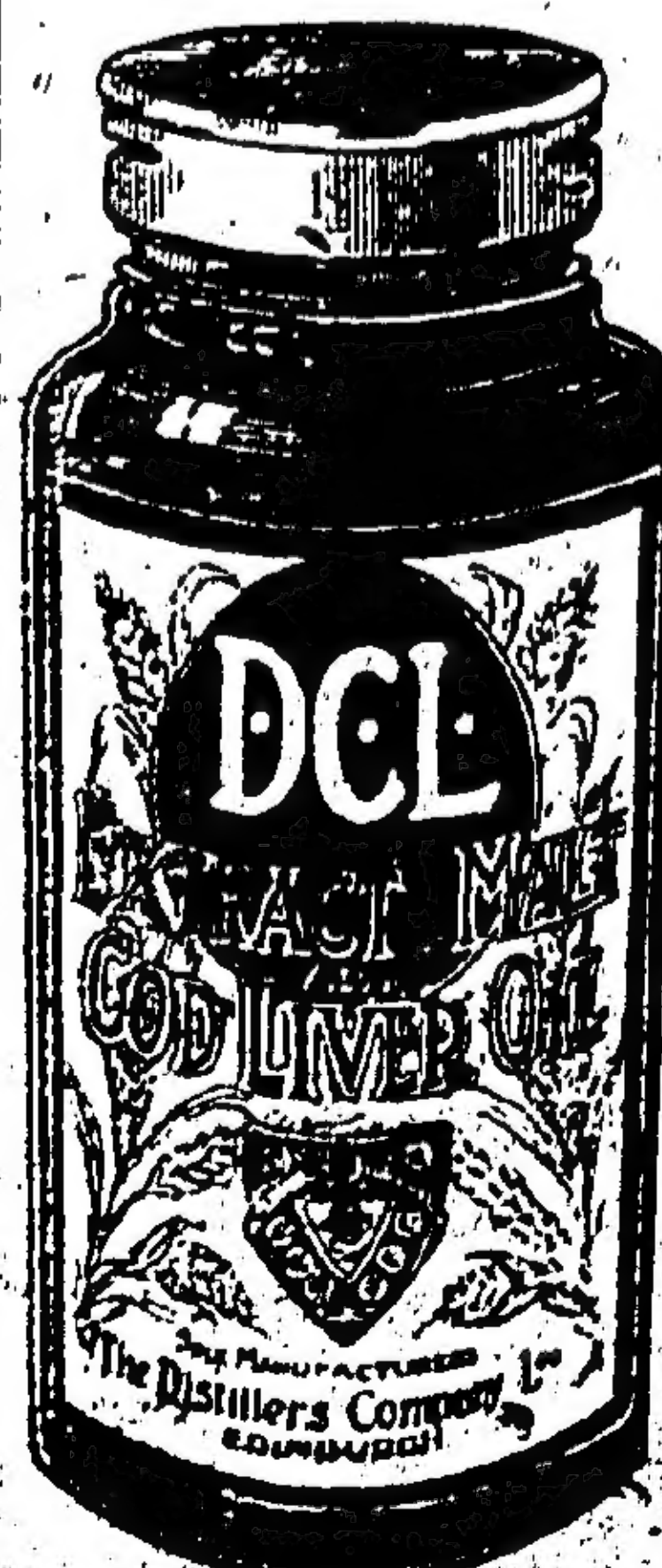
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Persia Maru	9,000 - 14 knots	16th Apr.
Korea Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	28th Apr.
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1st class to London G\$348 (£71.10.0), return G\$676 (£122).
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* Proceeding to South America Ports.
* For this voyage the Persia Maru will call at Honolulu.

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APRIL 16, JUNE 23, 1917.

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Agents.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

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For	Steamers	To Sail
HAIPHONG.....	Kaifong	6th Mar. at 10 a.m.
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DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

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MANILA LINE—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming," and "Teau." Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck Aft, on "Taming" & "Teau." SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. S.S. "Anhui," "Chenau," "Suaning," "Yingchow," "Shantung," and "Siakiang," with excellent accommodation, electric light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Telephone No. 36. Hongkong Mar. 1, 1917.

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Regular Fortnightly Service between CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tijalatap			1st Mar.	KOBE

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The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

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Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

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(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haiphong...	J. W. Evans	THURS., 1st March, at 11 a.m.
Haikan ...	A. E. Hodgins	TUES., 6th March, at 11 a.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

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INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
MANILA.....	Yuen-sang	Sat., 3rd Mar. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI.....	Yusang	Wed., 7th Mar. at 4 p.m.
MANILA.....	Loong-sang	Sat., 10th Mar. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta sailing at Singapore and

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

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Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kuantan, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

TIENSHIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Waltham and Chien.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations:

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

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JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 111.

General Managers.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Shrinkage of Water in the Yangtze-Kiang.

According to an officer of the S. M. R. Co.'s liner Kobe Maru, the shrinkage in the Yangtze-Kiang is said to be the worst during the past five years, there being only eight feet in Collinson Island Channel below Hankow. At F'zoy Island below Kiukiang the water is reported to have shoaled badly, 11 ft. being all that is available to vessels proceeding to Kiukiang.

Wooden Ships.

Wooden shipbuilding has been revived in Canada, where a number of wooden vessels are under construction, some of them, it is understood, being intended for the West Indian trade. The present revival of wooden shipbuilding is attributed entirely to the war and the consequent demand for tonnage of all descriptions, the high prices for steel and iron, and the difficulty of securing metal at many centres where wood is available. Wooden ships can be built capable of being driven by oil at 7 or 10 knots, and as the maritime history of this country has shown, wooden ships have remained seaworthy for a hundred years. To some extent the present movement is speculative, as the position of wooden tonnage when conditions again becomes normal promises to be distinctly uncertain.

The Inland Sea.—Proposed New Rules.

With the great increase in the number of vessels navigating the Inland Sea, owing to the commercial and industrial prosperity—mainly for the transport of coal between Kyushu and the mainland—there has of late been a decided frequency of shipping accidents. This is best illustrated by the large number of cases coming before the Osaka Marine Court of Inquiry. During January, for instance, no fewer than 142 cases were brought to the notice of the Marine Court and most of these occurred in the Inland Sea. In addition to these, the Osaka Court has in hand 164 cases that have been brought over from last year, so it will have its hands full for some time. The frequency of accidents in the Inland Sea is attributed, among other things, to the unrestricted length of the strings of lighters which a tugboat is at present allowed to have in tow. It is reported that the Department of Communications is now engaged in drawing up a set of new rules with a view of minimising accidents, and that in the rules will be a provision relating to the number of lighters to be taken in tow. It is proposed no string of lighters exceeding 50 feet in length shall be allowed to navigate the Inland Sea.—"Japan Chronicle."

Marine Insurance on Indian Service.

The war marine insurance premiums on the Indian steamer services are keeping abnormally stiff, remarks the "Mancuria Daily News." The Calcutta-Orkut rate is quoted at 1-2 per cent. But the rate under the Japanese War Marine Indemnity Law is no higher than 5 sen per G.Y.100. Under such conditions, the Japanese marine insurance companies have come to fight shy of underwriting any steamers or cargoes on this line at such a low rate in the face of the heavy risk. The Tokyo Marine Insurance Co. has even announced publicly that it declines to consider any applications for the line before the War Marine Indemnity rates are raised to a more negotiable basis and has refused to issue a policy on Bombay raw cotton since the 8th inst. The raw cotton dealers in Japan have been taken aback and are conferring as to what is to be done. Partly because of the representations of the dealers concerned and partly feeling the pressure of the Government has intimated its intention to revise the war premiums before long and is inviting the leading figures in the business to submit their opinions on the subject. It is feared that the question might develop into a hard nut to crack if the proposed revision of the existing schedule should fail to meet the satisfaction of the insurance circles.

For the best Meals, Refreshments, Bread, Cakes and Pastries, apply to

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**HAUL OF NINE
REVOLVERS.**

**Evidence Insufficient to Convict
Defendants.**

Before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, three Chinese were charged with being in unlawful possession of nine revolvers and 400 rounds of ammunition on board a ship which has just arrived from Manila.

Detective Sergeant Pinotti stated that he found the weapons in the Chinese storage storeroom, which he opened with keys handed to him by one of the defendants. One of the revolvers and some of the ammunition was found on a shelf. On a shelf below, a basket was discovered, which contained eight revolvers and a quantity of

ammunition. The revolvers were of the same calibre but by different manufacturers. When discovered, the second defendant said it was the chief cook's pidgin, and he kept the keys. The cook was seen for, and he implicated the third man.

His Worship considered there was not sufficient evidence to convict any of the defendants and they were discharged.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Francisco, on Feb. 23.
 Allen Miss B
 Ball Dr & Mrs L L
 Beardsley Capt G B
 Best Mrs A L
 Bostticher Mrs &
 Mrs Wm H
 Bloss Mrs & Mrs R F
 Bryna Mr & Mrs
 E C
 Baxter Mrs A
 Bishop F J
 Bishop Mrs E G
 Blumenthal Mrs R
 Blumenthal A
 Clapp Miss H L
 Crenshaw Mrs L O
 Cordale W A
 Chase Mrs A G
 Chen E C
 Coang S
 Cole H E
 Coleman F A
 Coleman F A Jr
 Davis Mrs L J
 Davis Miss L
 Dotes Mrs G L
 Davenport Miss J
 Draper Miss E J
 Draper Mrs M G
 Eguelt S
 Ehrman A
 Ehrman Mrs E
 Euler M
 Eager Mrs O
 Elliot Mrs E
 Eisenbrey L P
 Eisenbrey Mrs E

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Garland M P
Garland Mrs E
Garland M & M
Garduford Mrs G
Gause Mrs G G
Gesseler E E
Ha, p Mr & Mrs
L M
Hart Miss M
Hall Miss B W
Hogue Mr & Mrs
H S
Huang Y P
Hon C H
Hoshina A A
Hightonson H E
Hightonson Mrs E
HIGGINS H E
Hobster Miss V
Jones S
Jones Mrs M
Kearby Mrs G R
Kno Miss L
Kny P W
Lanesack A W
Lones S E
Mack G E

PASSENGERS DEPARTED

Amami	Law James
Anderson, Adam	Law, J. C.
Asano	Lo Kiu-chun
Beavon F H F	Leung Lam-on Ma
Buchanan R	Leung Fo Ma
Gaubb B	Macdonald
Dymond F T	Midzushima
Dickie F	Midzushima Masao
Edwards H C	Miyake Kitaru
Kearse	Moriuchi
Fu Shao-kuang	Ramsham, J.
Ferguson J J	Ross Miss
Ferguson K	Russman
Hamilton, Mr & Mrs	Smith Mrs J C H
Mrs	Wadd, Frances
Smith Miss	Smith
Smith H N	Tsao Yung-on M
Smith Miss S	Wong
Ston, Lawrence	
Ston, Miss W	

Bank of Chosen.

It is reported that the Bank of Chosen is now contemplating the erection of a new and commodious office for the Dairen branch, the estimate being put at between 200,000 yen and 400,000.

Work will probably be started as soon as a landing thaw sets in, and two years will be occupied in the construction.

100

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

British Burmah Petroleum.

A circular to shareholders states that the above company's accounts for July were lost in the s.s. Arabia, early in November, and, therefore, it will be impossible to submit the report and accounts at the ordinary general meeting, which, to comply with the law, must be held this year (1916). It had been decided to formally assemble on December 28, and to adjourn until January 28. Duplicates of the lost accounts have now been received, and are immediately being dealt with. The directors hope to issue their report and accounts early in January, and in the meantime state that, according to advices received from the general manager in Burmah, the results for the year to July 31 last show a considerable improvement over those for the previous twelve months.

Burma's Salt Imports.

During December, the large quantity of 15,269 tons of salt was imported into Burma as compared with 12,657 tons in December, 1915, and 8,090 tons in December, 1914. This brings the total imports for the nine months April-December to 41,750 tons as compared with 33,258 tons in 1915, and 53,845 in 1914. With the large imports in the first three months of 1916, the position should now be secure against any shortage for some time; but as will be seen, the imports are still below the 1914 figures. Prices are, of course, far higher; the average value per ton of December imports is Rs. 530, and of the nine months imports over Rs. 500, while in 1915 it was under Rs. 400 and in 1914 it only exceeded Rs. 200 by a small figure. Despite the large imports, the retail price is still high, the intermediaries profits being very satisfactory for wholesale, broker and retailer, but the reverse for the consumer.

The Trade of Tientsin.

H. M. Consul at Tientsin (Mr. J. T. Pratt) reports that imports of piece goods into that port from the United Kingdom are probably decreasing. During the last few years cotton prints of Russian manufacture have appeared in increasing quantities in the Tientsin market. The trade in Chinese cotton prints is also increasing, while, owing to the recent influx of Japanese into Shanghai, the competition of Japanese piece goods is even more severe in Tientsin than in other parts of China. Prior to the war the only local firms handling general imports were German; these have now practically ceased doing business, with the result that, for the present, Tientsin has ceased to be a centre for such trade. No British firms are established in Tientsin except those handling special commodities, such as soap, oil, and cigarettes. Other goods for which there is a local demand, such as piece goods, medicines, &c., are purchased in Shanghai and Tientsin.

British Trade with Japan.

The Acting British Consul-General at Kobe (Mr. H. Borne) writes that imports from the United Kingdom into that port are steadily increasing; the value of such imports in January, 1916, was £257,000, and in July last £444,000, while during the seven months January-July, 1916, the value of imports from the United Kingdom was £2,171,000, as compared with £1,392,000 and £2,825,000 in the corresponding period of 1915 and 1914. H.M. Vice Consul at Osaka (Mr. O. White) writes that the greatest obstacle to British trade has, of course, been the difficulty under which British manufacturers have laboured of being unable to accept orders for delivery at definite dates. Had British firms been able to accept the opportunities that have been offered, a large amount of business could have been transacted. These opportunities, however, were in respect of iron, steel, machinery, and chemicals, the very articles of which supplies are limited, and Japanese manufacturers have benefited as a result of British firms being unable to supply.

EDUCATION IN A DEMOCRACY.

Place of the Cinema.

The fifth annual Conference of Educational Associations was continued at the University of London last month. The speakers and topics discussed at the various meetings and sections included Professor Gilbert Murray on "An Educated Nation"; Mrs. Allen Bright, Professor Gregory, and Dr. Lyttelton on cinema shows; and Professor Sibley on "The Way to an Educated Democracy." Professor Murray's address was delivered to the annual meeting of the Teachers' Guild of Great Britain and Ireland, of which he has just been re-elected president.

Professor Murray, who took for his subject "An Educated Nation," said he was suspicious of all criticism which had its birth in war time, a time of haste and passion and concealment of facts, because they must be concealed from the enemy—a time of frenzied nerves when almost any folly would pass muster if it served to satisfy a hungry emotion. He had read a good deal of criticism upon the work of national education during the war and the most incompetent had been in certain English newspapers. The most helpful perhaps, making allowance for its extreme bitterness, was in the book called "England," by the German historian Eduard Meyer, the general effect of which, on his mind was indignation on behalf of his maligned mother country. We might be bad, but we were certainly not so bad as was made out, and he would undertake to make out a case not much weaker against any other nation he knew anything about.

We were now improving, or were before war broke out. Even in our public schools and against the difficulty of religious differences we had made much progress since the Bill of 1902. Neither Government nor nation had stood still, and the best work had been in older, deeply-rooted schools. It had been charged against our national system that we spent too much time on classics and literature and that we were beaten by German concentration on science. The charge was the reverse of the truth. Secondary education in Germany was far more classical than ours; they had far more of compulsory Greek and Latin. Just before the war, out of 400,000 boys receiving secondary education in Germany, 240,000 were at schools where Latin was compulsory and 170,000 were at schools where compulsion covered both Greek and Latin. It was not true that the purely modern German schools gave more time to science than did our secondary schools.

Our main fault was that we taught not by standard of intellectual capacity, but by distinction of class, upper class boys in our public schools and universities being over-dosed with classics and literature and often compelled to learn Greek whether intellectually fitted for it or not; while boys in the middle and lower classes were almost absolutely debarred from the possibility of studying the classics at all. The two evils could be cured by the same remedy—allowing the youth of all classes the education for which they were intellectually suited.

The charge against us of neglect of modern languages was rather disgracefully true. Many Englishmen were actually ashamed of speaking a foreign language. No doubt many could read French and perhaps many could read German, but few would speak either. The ignorance was partly due to knowledge of our own language being widely spread, and to the fact that our vast literature satisfied literary curiosity. German and French girls and boys worked a good deal harder than ours and demanded less pleasure and amusement. Our standards of comfort, pleasure, and expenditure—at any rate among the richer classes—were probably the highest known in the history of the world. It was not, as a rule, a vicious pleasure and, in itself, was to a large extent healthy and innocent; but it occupied too large a space in life. He did not apply this criticism to the working classes, who he

suspected that the same spirit, with modifications due to circumstances, ran through the whole nation. We wanted a better husbanding of our vital powers. In elementary schools we required, above all, smaller classes and teachers with real culture behind them.

The bursary system was not the best method of selection. In the upper classes there was need of more work and less play, and in secondary schools some large differentiation in teaching was needed, more or less such as they had in Germany, so that both the scientific and humanist needs of the country could be supplied. We needed further development of medical inspection and care for health, and more supervision and help for boys and girls, after leaving school, partly by continuation classes and partly by clubs.

It was very difficult to form a fair judgment about the moral condition of one's own country, but he gave for what it was worth his personal experience. He had been during the war in several foreign countries and naturally came across neutral criticism. Some 20 years ago the British Press was without a rival in the world for its good tone and truthfulness as well as for organization. That was no longer so, and a conversation he had had with Swedes on this subject gave material for thought.

Part of the evil, no doubt, was due to our excessive party spirit, and part to the concentration of a great many newspapers in a very few—and those not very scrupulous—hands; a similar phenomenon was seen in the Hearst Press in America. But at the root of the evil lay something deeper and harder to deal with. The newspapers helped gossip, but gossip also helped newspapers. They could not exist without the support of a rather low-minded rather vulgar, and trivially ill-educated public. The stories spread and believed made one wonder whether the old British spirit of common sense and honour and mutual confidence had not been infected with the sort of nerve hysteria which one associated with a South American Republic in revolution. It was as a nation we were ultimately at fault.

Yet when he looked inside England and used his personal experience he saw hopeful signs on every side. The demand for education was a real, living demand. It was being met by an increase in secondary schools and by a wonderful growth of modern universities, which were producing young men and women of a really high and disinterested standard of life. No one who had lived among the more serious young people in provincial centres could have failed to note the vivid, if sometimes shallow, growth of interest in intellectual things which had sprung up in late years. He had seen a good deal of that movement because it so happened that some of the writers who had influenced the younger generation were old friends of his, such as Mr. Shaw and Mr. Wells. The movement was far from being regrettable; all intellectual awakening was a good thing; but it was fair criticism to say that the whole awakening of thought associated with the men he had named and others had suffered from a marked one-sidedness. It was liberating but it did not build up or edify; He was disposed to put much faith in the Workers' Educational Association as a working-class aristocracy setting itself to achieve education, and no one could mistake the spirit in which they were working. They sought knowledge in the spirit of the great scholars of the Renaissance. (Cheers.)

Mrs. A. H. Bright (Liverpool) opened a discussion on the use of cinema pictures and their influence on young people. The best way to raise the tone of cinema and other public exhibitions was, she said, to train the young generation so that they would turn from what was nauseous. She looked forward to the use of the cinema as a great force for the spread of knowledge and education. A censorship was necessary, and she had been assured by Mr. T. P. O'Connor that every endeavour would be made to keep up a high standard and prohibit

WAR SURGEON'S SKILL.

Age and Youth in the Advanced Hospital.

While in many departments the war has revealed the fact that youth possesses great advantages over age, even over middle age, the question of the merits of the young surgeon as against those of the older surgeon does not seem to have been settled.

An interesting discussion has been carried on recently in the French Medical Press on the subject, and on December 21 the *Presse Medicale* published a letter in which the case for experience and prolonged training is stated with great clearness. The letter answers a correspondent who declared that young surgeons ought to have the advanced positions while older surgeons should be kept at the bases. "Our enemies," says the writer, "have their best doctors and their cleverest surgeons at 10 to 20 kilometres (6½ to 12½ miles) from the front. In selecting men for these formations they do not take age into consideration at all; all they consider is the object they mean to serve. They know that the future of war wounds is determined by the first surgical treatment they receive. The success of this first treatment depends on the shortness of the period of time which has elapsed since the wound was received."

This latter view is generally accepted, and in our own Army Medical Service one of the greatest problems is the rapid passing back of the wounded by the communication trenches, so that they may come to treatment at the earliest possible moment. The writer of the letter referred to proceeds:—

"We also hold that it is these first hours which decide the fate of the wounded man. And that is why it would be dangerous to place a doctor far behind on account of his age when his experience, his skill, and his knowledge alone ought to enter into the calculation. . . . The success of an operation does not only depend upon surgery; there is also the consideration of diagnostic ability, there is decision, and those qualities necessitate a long experience which young surgeons lack."

Undoubtedly the tendency now is to bring the surgeon of repute as near as possible to the fighting line. In this way lives are certainly being saved

the exhibition of objectionable and vulgar films.

Professor R. A. Gregory suggested that educational authorities might arrange with managers to show films certain times to children from schools. There appeared to him no reason why in the future there should not be free cinema galleries as there were now free libraries.

Dr. Lyttelton said that he was sure these shows were the greatest possible influence in the wrong direction at the present time. But they really believe they played an important part in the acquisition of knowledge? With regard to historical plays, what would they know of Oliver Cromwell when they saw the shape of his nose? (Laughter.) The picture shows could not be made profitable unless they produced silly pictures, and it was the silly things in the shows that were having the bad effect on the present generation. The shows and the audience were indications of a spiritual disease in this country which we might or might not be powerful enough to combat.

Dr. Lyttelton, speaking on the teaching of eurythmics in schools at a meeting of the Dalcroze Society, said the subject must commend itself to anyone who had the smallest grasp of the close relation between mind and body. In England there was a native taste for and appreciation of music not exceeded by any nation in the world. It was wrong for anyone to speak of the "unmusical English." We had got into a way of neglecting our own native talent. When eurythmics spread, as it must, a great stimulus would be given to musical knowledge and management; so musical

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES;
B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.	
Banks	s. \$710
Marine Insurances.	
Cantons	n. \$375
North China	n. £ 150
Unions	sa. \$300
Yangtzes	n. ex 73 \$255
FIRE INSURANCES.	
China Fires	n. \$155
H.K. Fires	n. \$367½

SHIPPING.	
Douglases	s. \$109
Steamboats	n. \$19
Indos (Del.)	s. \$125
Indos (Pref.)	n. \$14½
Shells	n. 106½
Ferries	n. \$33

REFINERIES.	
Sugars	b. \$110½
Malabons	n. \$33

MINING.	
Kailans	n. 36½
Langkats	s. £194
Raubas	s. \$2.40
Tronohs	n. 30½
Urals	n. 28½

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &C.

H.K. Wharves s.	\$83
Kowloon Docks n.	\$126½
Shai Docks n.	£ 82

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

Centrals n.	\$33
H.K. Hotels s.	\$107
Land Invest. n.	\$91
H'phreys Est. b.	\$6.50
K'loon Lands n.	\$3
Shai Lands n.	£ 66
West Points s.	£ 73

COTTON MILLS.

Ewos n.	£ 145
Kung Yiks s.	£ 12½
Shai Cottons b.	£ 118
Yangtzepeos s.	£ 54

MISCELLANEOUS.

Borneos b.	\$ 65
China Light & P. b.	\$ 8.30
Providents n.	\$ 24
Dairy Farms n.	\$11.20
Green Islands n.	\$ 49
H.K. Electric b.	\$ 160
H.K. Ice Co. n.	\$ 32
Ropes sa.	\$ 10
Trams, Low Level sa.	\$ 7.30
Trams, Peak, old n.	\$ 9.80
Trams, Peak, new n.	\$ 31
Laundries b.	\$15½
U. Waterboats b.	\$ 84
Watsons b.	\$ 8
Wm. Powells n.	\$ 29
Morning Posts n.	\$ 29

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SELLING.

T/T Demand	2/4
30 d/s.	2/4 1/16
60 d/s.	2/4 1/2
4 m/s.	2/4 5/16
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	99 3/4
T/T Japan	108 3/4
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco	55 1/2
co & New York	134 1/4
T/T Java	Nom.
T/T Marks	323 1/4
T/T France	324
Demand, Paris	324

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/O	2/4 13/16
4 m/s. D/O	2/4 15/16
6 m/s. L/O	2/5 1/16
30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne	2/5 1/16
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York	56 3/4
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	325 1/4
6 m/s. France	340 1/4
Demand, Germany	354 1/4
Demand, New York	55 1/2
T/T Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	111
Demand, Singapore	99 3/4
On Haiphong	23 1/2 prem.
On Saigon	23 1/2 prem.
On Bangkok	66
Sovereign	8.50 Nom.
Gold Leaf, per oz.	48.50
Bar Silver, per oz.	37 1/4

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100.

Chinese	20 cts pieces	5 1/4 d/s.
Chinese	10 cts pieces	5 1/2 d/s.
Hongkong	10 cts pieces	5 1/2 d/s.
Hongkong	5 cts pieces	5 1/2 d/s.

BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN,
Chief Manager.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO. LIMITED.
TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS		
7:00 AM. to 8:00 AM.	EVERY 15 minutes	
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NOTICES.

A HUMIDOR FREE

FOR A LIMITED TIME ONLY.

To introduce

"AMULET"
SMOKING MIXTURE

TO A WIDER CIRCLE OF SMOKERS, WE HAVE DECIDED TO OFFER 8 OZS. OF THIS SPLENDID TOBACCO PACKED IN A HIGHLY SERVICEABLE GLASS HUMIDOR FOR \$2.50 WHICH IS THE PRICE OF 8 OZS. OF THIS TOBACCO ALONE.

As the number of these Humidors is limited, you should
SECURE ONE AT ONCE.
IT WILL KEEP YOUR TOBACCO FRESH DURING DAMP WEATHER.

Obtainable From—

Messrs HONGKONG CIGAR STORE.
A. S. WATSON & CO.
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
KELLY & WALSH, LTD.
GRACIO EGYPTIAN CIGAR STORE.
ANGLO EGYPTIAN CIGAR STORE.
SINCERE & CO.

MANUFACTURED BY
WESTMINSTER TOBACCO CO. LD.
LONDON.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE STEWARDS request the pleasure of the presence of the LADIES at the GRAND STAND and the ENCLOSURE during the Races.

A Stand and Enclosure will be reserved for Members and Members' Wives and Families, Tickets for which are being sent out with the Members' Tickets.

All Tickets must be produced to gain admission.
Special accommodation will be reserved as in recent years for Chinese Ladies and their Female attendants in the Stand erected on the plot of ground next to the Lusitano Club Stand.

T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course,
Hongkong, 23rd February 1917.

NOTICE.

APPROPOS of the above, Members are hereby notified that although Membership of the JOCKEY CLUB entitles them to free admission to the Enclosure and Stands during the Race Meeting an opportunity is given to them to make a special contribution to the War Charities by also purchasing an admission Ticket at the Gate. A Book will be in care of the Gate Keeper in which Members are asked to record any such purchases.

T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course,
Hongkong, 23rd February, 1917.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE FINAL DIVIDEND DECLARED for the Year ending 31st December 1916, at the rate of Two Pounds three shillings Sterling together with a Bonus of Ten shillings Sterling per share, is payable on and after MONDAY the 26th day of February, Current, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By ORDER of the COURT of DIRECTORS.
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager,
Hongkong, 24th February, 1917.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

RACE MEETING, 1917.

MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND SATURDAY (OFF-DAY).
FEBRUARY 26TH, 27TH, 28TH AND 3RD MARCH.

TICKETS of ADMISSION to the GRAND STAND and ENCLOSURE may be obtained from Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, LTD., or at the Gate. Price \$10 for the Meeting (excluding the Off-Day), or \$1 per day. Tickets for the Off-Day, \$3.

No one admitted without a Ticket, to be shown to the Ticket Inspector at the Gate.

T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course,
Hongkong, 23rd February, 1917.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

PASSES for Servants will be issued on application to the Undersigned on SATURDAY, the 24th instant.

No Servants will be allowed inside the ENCLOSURE of the Race Course during the Race Days WITHOUT TICKETS, which can be had on application to the Undersigned. These Tickets are only available for Servants while in attendance on their employers or when on duty at the various Stands.

Any Chinese found loitering about with Servants' passes in their possession will forfeit them, and the holder thereof will be removed from the Enclosure.

T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course,
Hongkong, 23rd February, 1917.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the Undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.,
Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers,
Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

NOTICES.

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

MATRICULATION SENIOR AND JUNIOR LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that these examinations will commence on MONDAY July 9th, 1917.

Arrangements will be made to hold the Examination at any town where a sufficient number of candidates offer themselves. Candidates who wish to be examined at any other place than Hongkong or Shanghai must apply to the Registrar on or before April 2nd, 1917.

Forms of entry and all particulars can be obtained on application to the REGISTRAR, THE UNIVERSITY, HONGKONG.

The entry forms, duly filled in, must reach the Registrar, together with the fee (Ten dollars, Hongkong Currency) on or before May 2nd, 1917.

The following Scholarships and Prizes will be awarded on the result of the Matriculation Examination, provided that candidates of sufficient merit offer themselves.

(a) Two King Edward VII Scholarships of £40 a year each, for five years, tenable in any Faculty. A candidate for these scholarships must be under the age of 21 on July 1st and must before the first day of the examination, submit to the Registrar proof that he is a British subject.

(b) One President's Scholarship of four hundred dollars (Peking Currency) for five years, tenable in any Faculty. A candidate for this Scholarship must be under the age of 21 years on July 1st and must before the first day of the examination submit to the Registrar proof that he is the son of Chinese parents; that he was not born in any British Possession or Protectorate; that he has not adopted any foreign nationality; and that he is not eligible to compete for a King Edward VII Scholarship.

(c) Two Chinese General Chamber of Commerce Scholarships of 300 dollars a year each, for 4 years, tenable in the Faculty of Engineering. These scholarships will be awarded to poor students who would otherwise be unable to enter the University.

(d) Five cash prizes of \$100 each (Hongkong Currency). Candidates who secure King Edward VII or President's Scholarships or cash prizes must enter the University on the day on which the University session opens and must reside in one of the hostels directly managed by the University.

The examinations will be conducted according to the Regulations for the Senior and Junior Local Examinations and for the Matriculation Examination, 1917.

POST OFFICE.

IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the undesignated articles are prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom, either by letter post or by parcel post.

Gold manufactured or unmanufactured, including gold coin and articles containing partly of or containing gold. All manufactures of Silver other than silver watches and silver watch cases. Jewellery of any description.

Letters and Parcels containing such articles cannot therefore be accepted for transmission by the Post Office.

FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The Public are informed that the French regulations adopted by the French Customs in regard to parcels addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria must be filled in the columns of the regular Customs Declaration particularly and exactly, omitting none of the headings comprised therein.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to show in the aforesaid declaration (1) the full name and address of the addressee (2) A statement as to whether the contents are intended for State supplies or not.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mails will not be advertised in future. The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.

Tai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.

Cheung Chow.—Week days, 2 p.m.

Shatauk, Shatin and Sheungshui.—Week days, 4 p.m.

Aberdeen, Aitau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, San Tin and Stanley.—Week days, 4.30 p.m.

Canton, Semahul and Wuchow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; Registration 5 p.m.; Letters 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Macao.—Week days, 7.15 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

Kongmoon.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturdays; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Namtau and Sanmei.—Week days, 5 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Shamshui.—Week days, 10 a.m.; 4 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

Macao.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 8.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.

Canton.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.; 9.30 p.m.

Tai Ping Tung.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.

Shek Ki.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.

Kongmoon.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

Kumshui.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

Kaukung.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturdays; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Halvard, Nor., s.s. 1066, Beck, 28th Feb.—Swatow, 27th Feb. Gen.—Chinese.
Myosian M., Jap., s.s. 2350, Munagata, 28th Feb.—Wakamatsu, 22nd Feb. Gen.—M. B. K.
Ten o M., Jap., s.s. 622, 26th Feb.—San Francisco, 16th Jan. Gen.—T. K.
Tikini, Duk., s.s. 2581, Lanza, 28th Feb.—Amoy, 17th Feb. Gen.—J. C. J. L.
Chiyoda M., Jap., s.s. 711, Kadawa, 1st Mar.—K. R. 16th Feb. Gen.—Orawa & Co.
Laiyang, Br., s.s. 1224, Mooney, 1st Mar.—Vladivostok, 20th Feb. Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Shanghai, Br., s.s. 1307, H. b. 1st Mar.—Saloon, 14th Feb. Rice—B. & S.
Teon, Br., s.s. 1350, Minlaysoo, 1st Mar.—Manila, 26th Feb. Gen.—B. & S.
Yunang, Br., s.s. 1391, Campbell, 1st Mar.—Wuhu, 24th Feb. Rice—J. M. & Co.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.
Just arrived, Fresh assorted American Sweets & Fry's Chocolates.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 1st at 12.10.—No returns from Japanese stations. Pressure has decreased moderately at Vladivostok and slightly at Weihaiwei. It has increased considerably over S. China, moderately along the east coast, and slightly over the Philippines and Annam.

Strong to fresh monsoon is indicated along the east coast of China, and over the north part of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.54 inch. Total since January 1st, 1.25 inches, against an average of 3.17 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW

District.	Forecast.
1 Hongkong to Gap Road.	N.E. wind, strong to fresh; overcast, occasional rain.
2 Formosa Channel.	N.E. gale, moderate rain.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lianao.	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan.	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register, March 1, a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind.	Force.	Weather.
Vostock	6a	29.96	5	0	b		
Nemuro	5a						
Hakodate							
Tokio							
Kochi							
Nagasaki							
Kagima							
Oshima							
Naha							
Ishijima							
Bonin Is.							
Chefoo	6a	30.22	24	67	w	4 b	
Hankow							
Ichang							
Kiangling							
Changsha							
Shanghai		30.45	25	n	2 b		
Guziaff		30.41	32	90	n	4 o	
Sharp P.		30.15	44	84	n	4 o	
Amoy	9a	30.28	47	87	ne	2 r	
Swatow	6a	30.18	52	95	e	4 r	
Taihou		30.05	52	n	4 r		
Taiwan		29.95	54	n	6 o		
Koehun		29.93	66	ne	8 o		
P'lores		30.04	55	ne	10 r		
Canton	6a	31.08	50	85	nne	3 o	
H'kong		30.04			ne	6 o	
Gap Road		30.08	50	92	nne	4 r	
Macao	9a						
Wuchow							
Taipei							
Holchow							
Phu Lien	7a	30.01	54	97	ne	4 r	
Tourane		29.87	70	se	2 of		
C. St. J.		29.75	73	88	ne	7 o	
Apurri	6	29.85	73	88	ne	1 b	
Dagupan		29.78	72	91	e	1 b	
Manila		29.69	70	88	o	1 b	
Legaspi		29.79	77	92	nne	2 o	
Tacloban		29.78	75	91	uw	2 r	
Iloilo		29.75	75	91	o	4 o	
Surigao		29.74	75	91	o	2 o	
Laosuan		29.68	80	95	e	4 b	

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, Mar. 1, 1917.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q equally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous Day	On date	On date.
Barometer	29.99	30.09
Temperature	60	50
Humidity	58	85
Wind Direction	E NNE	N
Force	2	5
Weather	od	or
Rain	0.01	0.00
Winds open air Temperature	54	51
Winds open air Temperature	54	51

H.K. Observatory, March 1, 1917.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

TIDE TABLE.

From 26th Feb. to 4th Mar.

Day	High Water	Low Water
26th Feb.	10.15	4.15
27th Feb.	10.30	4.30
28th Feb.	10.45	4.45
1st Mar.	10.55	4.55
2nd Mar.	11.05	5.05
3rd Mar.	11.15	5.15
4th Mar.	11.25	5.25

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by George William Cade Burnett at 11, Lee House Street, in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL.

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY—
Commencing WEDNESDAY March 7th, 1917.
MAURICE BANDMAN
Presents

THE NEW BANDMAN OPERA CO.

In the Following Latest London Successes:—

MARCH 7th & 8th	The Phenomenal Record Breaker from the Coliseum Theatre "HIGH JINKS."
MARCH 9th & 10th	The Latest Success from the Alhambra Theatre "THE BING BOYS ARE HERE."
MARCH 12th & 13th	The Wonderful Production from the Prince of Wales Theatre "MR. MANHATTAN."
MARCH 14th	The Recent Adelphi Success "TINA."
MARCH 15th & 16th	The Success of the Moment, Recently produced at the Gaiety Theatre "THEODORE & CO."
MARCH 17th	"THE MERRY WIDOW."
MARCH 19th	The Latest Garrick Success "THE GIRL FROM CIROS."

BOOKING IS NOW OPEN AT MOUTRIE'S.
Prices of Admission 12.50, 10, 8, 5, 2, 1.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

FRIDAY, 2nd March, 1917.

"TWO LITTLE VAGABONDS."

1st Episode in 4 parts.

"ANOTHER'S FAULT."

"THE GREAT WAR."

Interesting:—

FLORENCE ROSE FASHIONS.

"BETTY PREPARES FOR COOL WEATHER."

Comic:—

"A FILM JOHNNIE,"

BY CHAPLIN.

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

BIJOU THEATRE.

The Coolest Theatre in Hongkong.

TO-NIGHT!

TO-NIGHT!!

"CHAINS,"

A Magnificent Drama in 4 Parts.

"OSCAR JOINS THE ARMY." (2 Parts).

War Graphic & Comics.

HONGKONG THEATRE.

(OLD LAND OFFICE BUILDING).

28th February, 1st & 2nd March.

Showing:—Two Magnificent Dramas

"FLYING FOR FORTUNE." (3 Parts).

"AMID RACING BEASTS." (3 Parts).

And Keystone Comics.

SATURDAY 3rd March:—See "GODDESS."

1st & 2nd Episodes.

NOTICES.

MOTOR CARS

FOR SALE OR HIRE
ORDERS BOOKED IN ADVANCE. APPLY:—
EXILE GARAGE.

TEL No. 1036.

DEE VICE ROAD.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO. LTD., AND REDUCED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 1st March to SATURDAY, 31st March, 1917, both days inclusive.

The return of Capital of \$2.50 per share will be paid to Shareholders on and after the 15th March, 1917, on presentation of Share Certificates for endorsement.

By Order of the
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Hongkong, 22nd February, 1917.

QUEEN MARY'S NEEDLE WORK GUILD.

LADY MAY, President of the Guild in this Colony, invites all ladies interested in the organisation of working parties for war work—whether in connection with the War Charities Committee or not—to attend a meeting at Government House on WEDNESDAY, 7th March, at 10.30 A.M. for the discussion of matters of general interest.

THE THERAPION
This is a new and powerful medicine for the treatment of all diseases of the blood and skin, such as Eczema, Psoriasis, Scabies, etc. It is a pure vegetable preparation and is perfectly safe for all ages. It is sold in bottles of 1/6 and 1/3. It is sold by all chemists